We mine for progress

Waste Management Plan

Exploration Operations
Izok Corridor Project
Nunavut, Canada

Date: 02/04/2026
Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Revisions

Revision	Date	Description
0	August 5, 2025	Prepared
1	April 1, 2026	Revisions based on Nunavut Water Board comments

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1. Introduction

MMG Resources Inc. (MMG) has mineral exploration activities on the Izok Corridor Project (the Project) and has drafted the following Waste Management Plan (the Plan) to support those activities and to effectively and responsibly manage waste generated. The objectives of the Plan include minimizing the generation of waste, employing best management practices for waste handling, and seeks to train employees and contractors in appropriate waste management methods.

The Project area has been explored by various groups since the 1950's following the discovery of the High Lake deposit. MMG currently holds the applicable tenure (Appendix A, Figure 1) having acquired the project from OZ Minerals in 2009. Following extensive studies for potential development from 2011 to 2013, the Project was placed in long term care and maintenance due to (then) economic conditions. In 2024, MMG resumed its mineral exploration activities on mineral claims within their Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) Land Use Permit (LUP) and Nunavut Water Board Water Licence boundaries.

The scope of this Plan applies to all the exploration activities occurring on the Project, including (but not limited to) geological mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys, diamond drilling, reverse circulation drilling, environmental monitoring, environmental baseline studies, archaeological studies and staking. These activities will occur on valid MMG tenure and include the operations of its established High Lake Camp and Izok Lake Camp, or a temporary fly camp.

The handling, storage, transportation, disposal, and treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, excluding sewage, are regulated under the *Environmental Protection Act* and its associated regulations. The *Environmental Protection Act* also governs the incineration or burial of waste materials. Table 1 outlines relevant legislation and authorizations required for the generation, storage, management, and disposal of waste.

Table 1 Waste Management Plan Regulatory Guidelines

Document	Agency	Requirement/Activity
Environmental Protection Act, Storage Tank Regulation	GN-ENV	Storage and handling of petroleum products
Nunavut Guideline for General Management of Special and Hazardous Waste	GN-ENV	Storage and handling of special and hazardous wastes
Nunavut Guidelines for Ozone-Depleting Substances	GN-ENV	Storage and handling of ozone-depleting substances
Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations	Transport Canada	Transportation of hazardous waste and recyclable material for final disposal.
Transport Canada's Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations	Transport Canada	Transportation of dangerous goods
Environmental Guideline for Contaminated Site Remediation	GN-ENV	Relocation and disposal of contaminated material.
Technical Document for Batch Waste Incineration	Environment and Climate Change Canada (2010)	Guidance for the proper system selection, operation, maintenance, and record keeping procedures for incineration users.

Document	Agency	Requirement/Activity
Nunavut Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste	GN – ENV	Burning and incineration of solid waste.
Public Health Act, Consolidation of General Sanitation Regulations	Chief Public Health Officer	Installation and operation of sewage

2. Plan Management

This Plan is to be reviewed on an annual basis. It will be updated and revised as needed to reflect the changes to Project activities and scope, as well as terms and requirements of Project permits, authorizations, and engagement outcomes.

At the time of writing, the following are the applicable LUP and water licences for the Project.

Table 2. Project Authorizations and Permits Applicable to the Plan

Document	Document Number	Issuing Body	Effective Date	Expiry Date
Water Licence	2BE-IZO2328	Nunavut Water Board	May 26, 2023	May 25, 2028
Water Licence	2BE-HIG2328	Nunavut Water Board	February 13, 2023	February 14, 2028
Land Use Permit and N2024C0022	N2024C0021	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	July 26, 2024	July 25, 2029
Land Use Permit	N2024C0022	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	July 26, 2024	July 25, 2029

Training in the contents of this Plan will occur for all persons working at a Project worksite (Section 3 to Section 0). Such training for all individuals will include reviewing a copy of this Plan and information as to who is responsible for the Project's waste management and what their role is for waste management. For those that have direct responsibilities for waste management (i.e, lead camp personnel), one on one training will be completed for those unfamiliar with those duties, either by the Camp or Project Site Manager, or a person of similar authority.

Additionally, all individuals working on the Project will have valid Workplace Hazardous Materials and Information System (WHMIS) prior to arrival and any persons that will be handling dangerous goods will also hold a valid Transportation of Dangerous Goods certificate.

Once a person has been trained, they will be knowledgeable of the following aspects of waste management:

- Types of waste on the Project site.
- Location(s) of hard copies of this Plan, the Spill Management Plan, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) of all materials on site, site maps and spill kits.
- Equipment available for proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when handling waste.
- Knowledge of required documentation for the Project's waste management.

3. Waste Types

Waste is defined as materials or substances that are no longer wanted or are unusable for their original intended purpose. Wastes generated during exploration activities are expected to consist of household garbage, drill cuttings, domestic sewage, and hazardous wastes such as oils, lubricants, antifreeze, solvents, and batteries.

Table 3. Anticipated Waste Types on the Project

Waste Type	Source
Domestic waste	Food scraps and packaging
Inert waste	Residual soil from cuttings generated during drilling
Hazardous waste	Oils, lubricants, antifreeze, solvents, batteries, petroleum fuels
Greywater	Domestic wastewater
Sewage	Toilet waste

4. Waste Management

The method of waste management utilized will differ based on the type of waste to manage and if not well managed, can create risks to the Project. For example, food-contaminated wastes, and certain hazardous wastes (such as glycol), can become wildlife attractants if not managed properly. Should wildlife become habituated to food waste sources, the risk of potential human-wildlife conflicts increases. Sewage and greywater, if not stored and disposed of properly, can lead to contamination of soils and water. Lastly, hazardous waste can adversely affect human and ecological health if ingested, absorbed, or inhaled directly, or through contamination of soil, water or vegetation.

4.1 Domestic Waste

Domestic waste generated on the Project will largely consist of food scraps and packaging. During exploration activities, domestic waste generated outside of a Project camp will be collected at the end of the day and returned to the camp where it will be sorted into combustible and non-combustible waste streams. Storage containers for domestic waste will be available in clearly posted areas for personnel. Recyclable waste will be collected and segregated in clearly labelled containers prior to being disposed of at the approved facility.

4.1.1 Combustible Waste

Combustible waste will be collected for incineration. Incineration is an effective method of disposal of combustible waste that reduces the transportation volume for off-site waste management facilities. Additionally, it assists in avoiding human-wildlife interactions. Following steps outlined in the *Technical Document for Batch Waste Incineration* (Environment Canada, 2010), and guidance provided in the Nunavut *Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste* (Government of Nunavut, 2010a), appropriate combustible waste will be incinerated. Residues from the incinerator will be managed as non-combustible wastes. See Section 7.0 for further details on incineration methods and management.

4.1.2 Non-Combustible Waste

Non-combustible waste, including residues/ash generated by incineration, will be collected, sealed in drums, and removed from site for proper disposal in Yellowknife, NT. Waste will be stored in a manner that prevents access by wildlife.

4.2 Inert Waste

Cuttings from drilling waste will be pumped into settling tanks outside of the drill areas, and then directed into natural depressions which act as a sump. As Per the Water Licence for Izok (2BE-IZO2328) and High Lake (2BE-HIG2328), drilling waste including water, mud, chips, and salts in any quantity or concentration from land or ice-based drilling will be disposed of in a properly constructed sump or an appropriate natural depression. The natural depressions used that act as sumps will be at minimum 31 m away from the ordinary high-water mark of any adjacent waterbody, where flow into a waterbody is not possible, and no additional impacts are created.

The locations of sumps will be determined based on meeting the above stated conditions of the Water Licences, and proximity to the drilling site locations. The natural features (i.e., natural depressions, crevasses, surface boulders) used as sumps will not be monitored after activities have concluded at the site. Prior to leaving the drilling site, the sumps will be inspected for spills or other concerns. If concerns are identified, actions will be taken to address them before leaving the site. Due to the nature of the exploration work, the quantity of drilling wastes (e.g., water, mud, chips) is limited and is naturally remediated, therefore no backfilling or regrading is required.

Sump locations and the number of sumps required is determined based on the yearly exploration program needs. A summary of the sump locations from the 2025 field exploration program is included in Table 4.

Table 4 Sump Locations of the 2025 Exploration Program

ITEM	Location	Latitude			Longitude		
		Deg	Min	Sec	Deg	Min	Sec
Sump 1	Hood River	65	59	05	112	41	26
Sump 2	Hood River	65	59	07	112	41	36
Sump 1	Dog Bone South	66	09	20	111	50	33
Sump 2	Dog Bone South	66	09	23	111	50	56
Sump 3	Dog Bone South	66	08	24	111	39	56
Sump 4	Dog Bone South	66	08	19	111	39	49
Sump 1	High Lake	67	22	56	110	51	00
Sump 1	High Lake East	67	06	23	110	05	06
Sump 2	High Lake East	67	06	19	110	05	05
Sump 3	High Lake East	67	06	17	110	04	58
Sump 4	High Lake East	67	06	13	110	04	53
Sump 5	High Lake East	67	06	28	110	05	06

4.3 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste typically include fuel, lubricants, and batteries. Hazardous wastes will be collected, sealed in drums, and stored in designated areas where they will not be mixed with non-hazardous waste, and in a manner that prevents access by wildlife. MMG will ensure all waste is stored greater than 31 m from the high water mark of all waterbodies. Contaminated snow, ice, and water from accidental spills will be collected and stored in hazardous waste containers. Hazardous waste containers will be clearly labelled and will consist of steel drums or plastic totes with secondary containment measures. If stored in an outdoor, uncovered area, the hazardous waste containers will be covered by tarps or other materials to prevent the secondary containment from filling with precipitation. The hazardous waste will then be transferred to the appropriate hazardous waste facilities in Yellowknife, NT. A certification of destruction will be obtained once the hazardous waste has been appropriately disposed of.

Hazardous wastes management will follow the Nunavut Guideline for General Management of Special and Hazardous Waste (Government of Nunavut, 2010b). Transportation of hazardous wastes will be in accordance with Environment and Climate Change Canada's (ECCC's) regulations Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations (Government of Canada, 2021), and Transport Canada's Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (Government of Canada, 2001).

4.4 Greywater

Greywater from domestic use at the camps consists primarily of shower and kitchen use (i.e., dishwashing). Greywater will be pumped to a sump that is located near the camp in a natural rock depression, at a minimum distance of 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of waterbodies, per the current LUP and water licence conditions.

The sump currently active at Izok camp has experienced no performance issues and has remained in its original location since the camp was established in 2008. The seasonally active sump located at Izok Camp consists of a wooden structure overtop a natural rock depression, with an open base to allow infiltration. The structure is fitted with a steel lid for wildlife control.

The sump at High Lake Camp was decommissioned in 2015 and has not been active while the camp has been in long-term care and maintenance. When High Lake camp operation is re-initiated, a new sump will be re-established at an acceptable location in a natural depression more than 31 m away from the ordinary high-water mark of a waterbody. The sump will have a wooden structure atop with an open base to allow infiltration, and a steel lid for wildlife control.

Greywater sumps located at Izok camp, and High Lake camp once operational, will be inspected weekly for contamination, spills, and other concerns. If concerns are identified, action will be taken to address them as needed. Currently, camp greywater sumps are emptied annually. Depending on their condition, capacity, and performance, the sumps may undergo progressive reclamation.

4.5 Sewage

Sewage is collected daily from Pacto style toilet facilities, sealed in plastic bags and incinerated on site.

5. Plan Documentation and Reporting

Documentation and reporting of disposal activities is required by the Nunavut Water Board Water Licences associated with the Project. Reporting includes:

- Summary of waste disposal activities
- Quantities of wastes disposed of on-site and backhauled to facilities for disposal

- Other waste disposal details as requested

MMG's Vice President of Canada is accountable for ensuring that all documentation supporting the reporting requirements is collected and maintained by either the Camp Manager and/or Project Site Manager.

6. Plan Key Contacts

Table 5. Key Contacts for Waste Management Plan

Role	Company/Name	Contact Information
MMG Vice President Canada	Catherine Knight	(604) 218-1921
Camp Manager	Akokli Construction Ltd	(250) 977-5264
Project Manager	Aurora Geosciences	(867) 920-2729
Kitikmeot Inuit Association	Cory Barker	(867) 983-2458
Nunavut Water Board	Richard Dwyer	(867) 360-6338 (867) 360-6369 (fax)
24-Hour Spill Report Line, Government of Nunavut		(867)-920-8130 (phone) (867)-873-6924 (fax) spills@gov.nt.ca (email)
Government of Canada – Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories		(867) 920-8130
Resource Management/Water Resource Officer CIRNAC – Kitikmeot Region	Isaiah James Bolt	(867)982-4306 (343) 597-9472
WSCC 24-Hour Incident Reporting line		1-800-661-0792
WorkSafe BC Prevention Information Line		1-888-621-7233
Kugluktuk Health Centre		(867) 982-4531
Kugluktuk RCMP	Emergency line Non-emergency	(867) 982-1111 (867) 982-0123

7. Incineration Management Plan

In the effort to reduce waste produced by the Project, an incinerator will be used. This section outlines the Incineration Management Plan, including procedures for effectively managing waste generated by the Project. The scope of this Plan applies to all the exploration activities occurring on the Project, including (but not limited to) geological mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys, diamond drilling, reverse circulation drilling, environmental monitoring, environmental baseline studies, archaeological studies and staking. These activities will occur on valid MMG tenure and include the operations of its established High Lake Camp and Izok Lake Camps, or a temporary fly camp. The incinerator use will follow the applicable guidelines and regulations, summarized in Table 6.

Table 6 Incineration Management Plan Regulatory Guidelines

Document	Agency	Requirement/Activity
Cross-border movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable material Regulations (Government of Canada 2021)	ECCC	Regulatory requirements for the transportation of hazardous waste between provinces and/or territories.
Nunavut Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste (GN 2010)	GN-ENV	Guidelines for incinerator use.
Technical Document for Batch Waste Incineration (Government of Canada 2010)	ECCC	Guidance for the proper system selection, operation, maintenance, and record keeping procedures for incineration users.
Nunavut Environmental Guideline for General Management of Special and Hazardous Waste (GN 2024a)	GN-ENV	Guidelines on the handling, storing, and transportation of special and hazardous waste.
Nunavut Environment Guideline for Ambient Air Quality (GN 2024b)	GN-ENV	Air quality standards.
Nunavut Environmental Guideline for Ozone-Depleting Substances (GN 2024c)	GN-ENV	Storage and handling of ozone-depleting substances.

7.1 Incinerator Waste

Incineration will be used with the objective to reduce the volume of non-hazardous waste, complexity of waste streams, and wildlife attractants. Incineration will be conducted for the following waste streams:

- Food and kitchen waste
- Food containers and wrappings, including plastics that are contaminated by food
- Paper and cardboard

Solid waste will be collected and stored in transparent bags so that the contents are visible to be checked prior to incineration. The incinerator operator will be trained on the proper materials and sorting procedures to limit unacceptable wastes entering the incinerator. Waste to be incinerated will be stored in odour-proof containers located and properly labelled on the Program site. Waste will be incinerated daily, and the resulting ash will be securely bagged prior to transportation to an approved disposal facility in Yellowknife, NT.

Waste that contains chlorinated compounds, mercury and other heavy metals, and hydrocarbons are not acceptable to be incinerated as the process can produce pollutants of concern.

7.2 Incinerator Type

The incinerator currently located at High Lake Camp is a Ketek Cyclonator, model CY-14-CA. It is a dual chambered incinerator that is designed to handle four types of waste. Waste will be mixed per the Ketek specifications to achieve good combustion. The four types of waste are described as:

- Trash, 85% combustible: paper, cardboard, cartons, wood boxes, combustible floor sweepings. Up to 10% by weight of plastic bags, coated paper, laminated paper, treated corrugated cardboard, oily rags, and plastic or rubber scraps
- Rubbish, 65% combustible: Trash, and up to 20% of plastic bags, coated paper, laminated paper, treated corrugated cardboard, oily rags, and plastic or rubber scraps
- Garbage, 25% combustible: Animal and vegetable waste
- Animal/pathological, 10% combustible: Carcasses, organs

The incinerator will be operated per the user manual and operating procedures. The maximum amount of waste permitted to be incinerated per day will not exceed the approved permit limits under the *Environmental Protection Act*.

Operators of the incinerator will be trained for appropriate operation, maintenance, and safe use of the incinerator. The incinerator will be monitored during operation, ensuring supervision during the burn cycle. The incinerator will also be inspected and maintained by trained employees that are familiar with the operating manual. The following standard operating procedures will be followed when using the incinerator:

- Complete a pre-operational inspection and check-list of the incinerator.
- Maintain the integral components of the incinerator including the burners, gauges, valves, lines, walls, doors, and exhaust components in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and in a manner as to optimally contain emissions during operation.
- Confirm waste is reduced to ash during incineration.
- Incinerator doors will only be opened after the burn cycle is completed and the incinerator has cooled.
- Complete an Incinerator Log for incineration activities which includes date and time of burn, operator name, waste descriptions and weights, incineration start and end times, burn temperatures, and other applicable monitoring details.

7.3 Incinerator Ash

Incinerator ash will be securely bagged for temporary storage before it is transported to an off-site disposal at an approved facility in Yellowknife, NT. The ash will be tested for leachable metals, dioxins, and furans per the NWT Guidelines for Hazardous Waste Management (GNWT-ENR 2017). Once the test results classify the ash, it will be disposed of accordingly depending on the characterization of the ash.

7.4 Reporting

An Incineration Log will be kept and maintained which will record the dates and times of the burn cycles, weight of the waste, and weight of the ash. The results of the sampling from the ash will also be recorded and traced.

A maintenance log of the incinerator will also be maintained. It will be used to record routine maintenance activities, including the date maintenance was completed, personnel responsible and any observations. If operational or equipment issues are identified, these will be included in the maintenance log. Maintenance will be performed by personnel trained on the operating standards of the incinerator model.

8. References

Government of Canada. 1999. Canadian Environmental Protection Act. Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999; last accessed July 30, 2025

Government of Canada. 2001. Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations. Available at: Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations; last accessed July 30, 2025

Government of Canada. 2002. Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act. Available at: Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act; last accessed July 30, 2025

Government of Canada. 2010. Environmental Guideline for Batch Waste Incineration. Available at: Microsoft Word - COM1080_Technical Doc for Batch Waste Incin_e_01.doc; last accessed July 30, 2025

Government of Canada. 2021. Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations. Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations; last accessed July 30, 2025

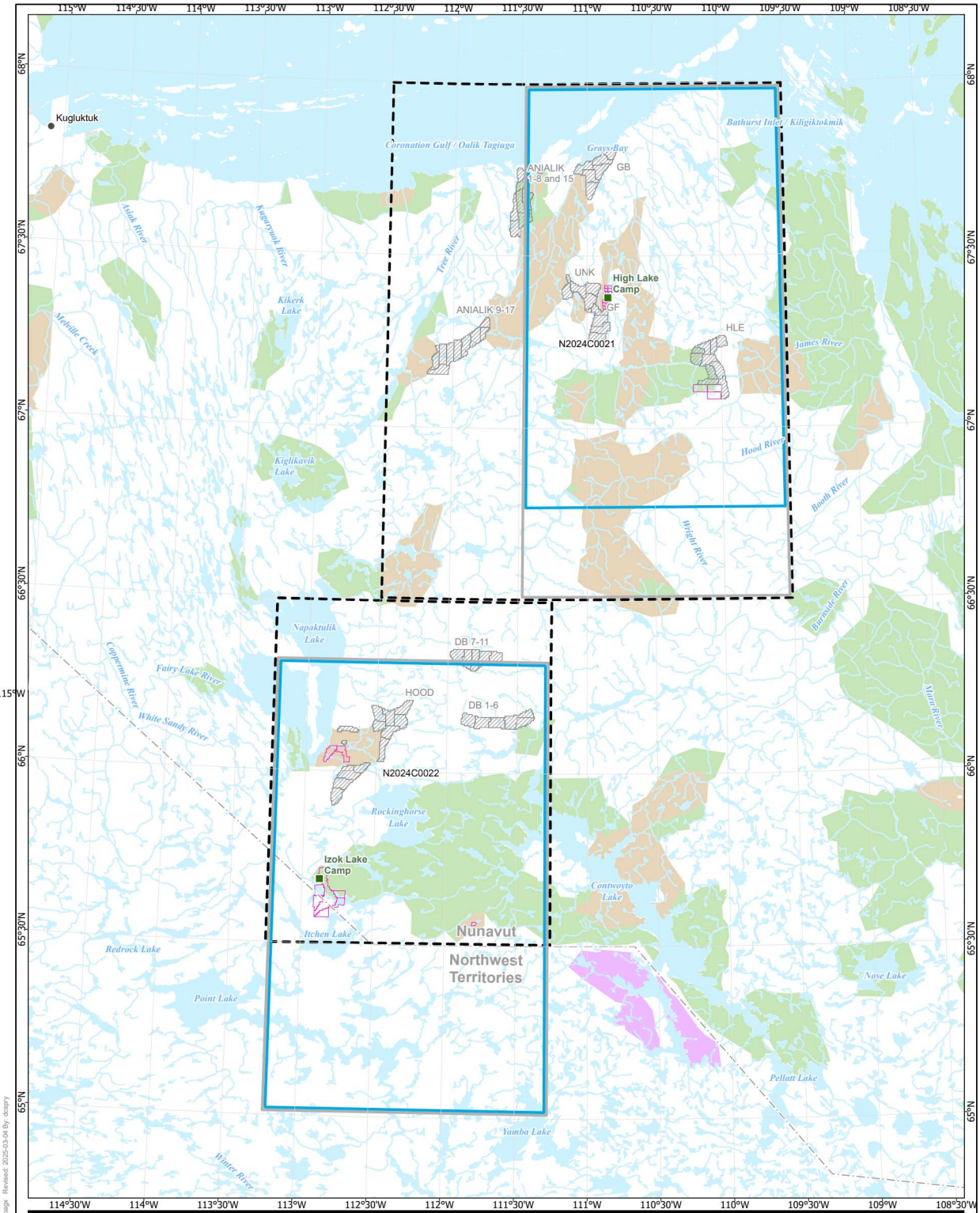
Government of Nunavut. 2010. Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste. Available at: https://assembly.nu.ca/library/GNedocs/2012/001321-e.pdf; last accessed July 30, 2025

Government of Nunavut. 2024a. Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste in Nunavut. Available at: Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste; last accessed July 30, 2025

Government of Nunavut. 2024b. Environmental Guideline: Ambient Air Quality. Available at Ambient Air Quality 2023-03.pdf. Last accessed March 2026.

Government of Nunavut. 2024c. Environmental Guideline: Ozone-Depleting Substances. Available at Ozone-Depleting Substances 2023-03.pdf. Last accessed March 2026.

Appendix A: Project Figures



Notes
1. Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 12N
2. Data Sources: Governments of Nunavut and Canada, Stantec, www.ntkp.ca
2. Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, AAFC, NRCan

- Camp
- Proposed Land Use Permit and Water Licence Extent
- Current Land Use Permit Extent
- Current Water License Extent
- CIRNAC Mining Claim
- CIRNAC Mineral Lease
- Community
- Territorial Boundary
- Watercourse

Inuit Owned Land
- Article 41
- Municipal
- Subsurface
- Surface Only
- Waterbody

0 10 20 Kilometres
(At original document size of 11x17) 1:1,250,000

N

Stantec

Project Location
West Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut
Northwest Territories

Prepared by DSPRY on 2024-12-04
TR by JDAGDICK on 2024-12-04

Client/Project
123221786_001

Izok Corridor Project
MMG Resources Inc

Figure No.
1

Title
MMG Overview

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